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THE SUN, New York City. Panis-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

Kiesque No. 10, Boulevarde des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for

must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

#### Some Philippine Murders. Perhaps this bulletin will please anti-

imperialists. At any rate, it describes what some of them have prayed for:

On Friday near Arayat, Luzon, some men of AGUINALDO'S band, modern copies of GEORGE WASHINGTON and PATRICK HENRY in the anti-imperialist books, and doubtless full of anti-imperialist encouragement, led out five American prisoners, base hirelings of the Ninth and Tweifth Infantry, and fired a volley into them. By this discharge two of the prisoners were killed outright. The Filipino candidates for self-government then stabbed and hacked the other three, when Capt. LEON-HAUSEB arrived with a party of unimprisoned Americans, and two of the mutilated men were rescued alive. They may perhaps recover.

Of course, the men of Arayat might have bolled their enemies in oil. Their refraining from adopting such a barbarous method of assassination shows that they are worthy of all anti-imperialist praise.

Coming close upon the death of LAWTON the butchery of these Americans makes a startling commentary on the sympathy poured out in this country for the butchers. How many more victims of their miserable propaganda will the Atkinsonites want before they can be satisfied?

### On the Road.

Col. BRYAN, fresh from ostrich taming and bronco breaking, began his season at Lincoln last week. Thence he travelled to Chicago, where he appeared before the William J. Bryan League Saturday night. To-morrow night he will be seen at Omaha in his celebrated double part, the Jackson-JEFFERSON of Nebraska. After playing a one-night engagement in Minneapolis, he will go to Washington, where he and the Hon. JIM JONES, leading comic old man, will prepare a programme for the Democratic Company in Congress. Accompanied by the Texas heavy comedian, James STEPHEN Hogo, the Colonel will sound to this town his terrible approach. Jan. 15 he will be seen in "Pending Problems" at St. Louis. About Jan. 28 he is to give a performance at the Democratic Club under the management of Mr. OLIVER HAZARD PERRY BELMONT. Democratic candidates for Vice-President will be examined without charge. Either before or after the twenty-third, the Colonel will present to the Jerseyites his famous play, The Octopus, in which the Hon. WILLIAM D. Daly, M. C., will have a good part.

From New York the Colonel will start for the New England circuit. He can hardly expect great houses, but he respects his art and if the New England people choose to deprive themselves of it that is their fault. It is his business to keep himself before the public; and there is no immediate danger that he will neglect his business.

#### The End of the Conspiracy Trial in Paris.

What is the outcome of the trial of some seventy-five persons accused of attempting to overthrow the Republic which has been proceeding for some months before the Senate sitting as a High Court of unable to develop large iron industries. It Justice? All but four have been acquitted, is found profitable to import some coal for and although Messrs, Buffer, Déroulène, the manufacture of a limited quantity of DE SALUCES and GUÉRIN have been found the best iron and steel to be used in the guilty, it is acknowledged that there were extenuating circumstances. We presume that President LOUBET will pardon them, at no distant date, lest persons of small consequence should gain a certain amount of sympathy from the pretence of martyrdom. The meagre result of the protracted trial will not enhance the prestige of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, nor increase popular respect for the assumption of judicial functions by

the Senate. It is, of course, easy to understand why the Government, instead of arraigning the alleged conspirators before the ordinary tribunals, had recourse to the Senate. It will be remembered that, on the occasion of the late President FAURE'S funeral. DÉROULÈDE was caught in the act of calling upon Gen. ROGET to lead his troops against the Elysée. In the teeth, however, of the clearest evidence, he was acquitted by the Court before which he was tried for the offence. The truth is, as we have previously pointed out, juries in Paris, as in New York, reflect public opinion, and public opinion in Paris has turned pretty decisively against the existing republican régime. With such a precedent before them, it seemed to the Ministers useless to try to secure justice from the ordinary trihunals against any of the men who, as the Government believed, had made the election of M. Louber to the Presidency the pretext for a conspiracy against the Republic. In the Senate, on the other hand, the Cabinet could count upon a large and trustworthy majority, and, under the Constitution of 1875, the President of the Republic is authorized, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, to constitute the Senate a High Court to try any one for an attempt on the safety of the State. By the same Constitution, the Chamber of Deputies can impeach the Ministers, and, on the charge of high treason, the President of the Republic himself, in which cases the impeachments are to be tried by

Such being the powers vested in the Senate, it was, obviously, of theutmost moment to preserve popular respect for a body which, at some dangerous crisis, might be called upon to try the Chief Magistrate, and stand forth as the sole bulwark of civil liberty against usurpation. It was long recognized that the dignity of the Senate, considered as a possible High Court of Justice. should be kept intact, and that its judicial functions should be invoked only in the last resort. As a matter of fact, its judicial powers have been called into operation only once, namely, in the case of Gen. BOULANGER, who failed to appear for trial, and was condemned in his absence. To set in motion machinery, which should have been reserved for the gravest exigencies, in the case of petty conspirators against whom the evidence was far from being conclusive even in the eyes of unfriendly

rather than with fear, would have been, under any circumstances, an egregious

Especially was it a mistake to lower the dignity of the Senate at this time, when there is a tendency to depreciate the whole political system of which the Senate forms a part. The Senate hitherto had escaped to a considerable extent the contumely poured on the Chamber of Deputies. It has shown itself tenacious of its rights, even at the risk of provoking a collision with the other Chamber. The Constitution of 1875 is silent upon the subject, but, according to the traditions of the Parliamentary system, the Cabinet is responsible only to the more popular branch of the Legislature. Nevertheless, on four occasions, namely, in 1876, 1883. 1890 and 1896, the Senate, by an adverse vote, has compelled the resignation of a Ministry. It has always contained at least as much political ability and experience as the other House, and, in fact, is composed of as impressive a body of men as can be found in any legislative chamber the world over. As a rule, it has sedulously avoided any proceeding which might compromise its dignity, and, for a time, it was believed that it would refuse to act in the case of the conspirators who have been lately arraigned before it. The impression, however, seems to have prevailed among the Senators that, under the Constitution, when the President called upon them to exercise their judicial functions, they had no option but to obey.

Be that as it may, the failure to convict the great majority of the conspirators, nay, the virtual acquittal of them all, has not only humiliated the Waldeck - Rousseau Cabinet, but, by lowering the august functions of the Senate to petty uses, has served to discredit the one body which hitherto has upheld the existing political fabric in the general esteem. The third French Republic could not afford such a blunder. There is only one error left to be committed, and that is the demoralization of the foreign policy of France through the substitution of a reckless and aggressive man for M. DELCASSE in the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. Such a substitution, however, is only too likely to follow the overthrow of the present Cabinet.

## Largest Coal Producers in the World.

It is a notable event in our industrial history that, last year, we took our place at the head of the coal-producing countries of the world. For thirty years the four largest producers, Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France, have been increasing their output steadily; but no country has equalled our percentage of increase. Between 1870 and 1895 we trebled our production; and finally we have surpassed Great Britain, which heretofore has headed the list, by an enormous increase in productivity never equalled before in a single year. Our output in 1899 was over 244,000,000 tons, which was 49,000,000 tons more than we mined in the preceding year. In other words, our increase in production in one year has been greater than the entire average output of any other country in the world during the five years, 1871-5, excepting Great Britain. We produced last year nearly half as much coal as the average annual quantity mined in the whole world in the same five-year period; and our output in 1899 was about onethird of the world's production in that year, while in 1870 we supplied only 17 per cent. of the world's output.

The cause of the enormous impetus given to our coal production is of course the great revival of the iron industry and the con sequent largely increased demand for coal and coke. Thriving iron and steel indus tries make a thriving coal trade and we now lead the world in all these enterprises.

There are some countries, like Sweden where the enormous disadvantage of a large iron but no coal supply is very conspicuous. Sweden has great iron resources but no coal, and the result is that she is manufacture of small articles like cutlery and bicycle spokes; but Swedish iron ore cannot be reduced profitably at home for the larger uses of the metal, as in bridges and other structural works, and has to be sent abroad to meet the coal required for its metallurgy.

We cannot begin to fathom the extent of our resources either in coal or iron. Thirtyone of our States and Territories produce coal, coal beds underlie more than a sixth of the surface of the country, and as yet we are mining only the most accessible deposits while large resources are still wholly untouched. It is not easy to grasp the full significance of such facts and figures as these, but they show that the brain and brawn of our 70,000,000 people may be well employed in turning to good account the natural blessings for which we have to be thankful.

The Week of Prayer. The week beginning with to-day will be the annual Week of Prayer, under appointment by the "Evangelical Alliance," and n many of the churches so designated special services for exhortation and supplication are announced. This alliance of the "Evangelical" denominations originated in England more than fifty years ago, its purpose being to bring into closer union all the Churches of that name, so that they might the better combine and concentrate their religious efforts. Organic Christian unity had been proved practically impossible, but spiritual fraternity seemed feasible.

The Evangelical Alliance, which started out with a general assembly at London in 1846, with delegates from all denominations in sympathy with it throughout the world, is now kept in the public memory, however, almost wholly by its annual appointment of this Week of Prayer. Since ts organization, unquestionably, the oldtime hostility between the Churches represented in it has passed away, and religious and doctrinal controversy has been exchanged for harmonious cooperation. How much of this result is due to the Evangelical Alliance and how much merely to the loosening of the doctrinal convictions which once made broad the division between these many denominations, is not discoverable. Tenets once held to with an almost flerce intensity are now indifferently regarded or have come to be viewed as of no essential importance. Religious papers established to defend specific denominations have been transformed into purveyors of indefinite religious sentiment, tolerant of every phase of genuine belief or unbelief, or they have

been thoroughly secularized. At the first meeting of the Evangelical Alliance at London certain fundamental principles were formulated, after a thorough exchange of views, as being

garded with contempt and amusement | the Churches represented. The first of these was "the Divine inspiration, authority and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures." But is it now a bond of union, with Dr. BRIGOS and Dr. McGIFFERT teaching the contrary in a Presbyterian theological seminary and Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT treating the Bible as a human production in one of the secularized newspapers formerly associated with "Evangelicalism?" One of the main reasons for the formation of this alliance, as declared in an authorized statement by it, made a generation ago, was specifically "the encouragement and assistance of the friends of pure Evangelical doctrine in all Protestant countries in their struggle with rationalism or infidelity." When the United States branch of the alliance was organized at a meeting at New York in 1867, we are told that eminent divines and laymen of the Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, German Reformed, Reformed and Baptist Churches from various parts of the country signified their approval either by attendance in person or by letter." If the meeting was held now could such approval be obtained?

Nothing indicates more strikingly the revolutionary change which has taken place in even "Evangelical" thought, sentiment and opinion than the contrast which appears between the unanimity of a generation ago in accepting the inspiration, authority and sufficiency of the Bible and the present critical attitude toward it of leading theologians of nearly all those denominations. A complete change has come over their spirit; instead of approaching the Bible in the old attitude of faith and reverence, scholars among them are turning on it the searching light of scientific criticism and contending that rightfully it must be submitted to that test as "a literature." Prayer meetings are represented as of diminishing importance in the consideration of church members and church attendance itself is decreasing.

It will, however, be necessary to find out present Week of Prayer is observed before forming any valuable opinion as to the actual inroads of this new Biblical infidelity upon the rank and file of the "Evangelical" denominations.

## The Octopus and the Mails.

The Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES of Nashville, a Democrat who points with pride at himself as "the leading exponent of free silver in his district," seeks new glory as a scourger of monopoly. He introduced into the House of Representatives last week an anti-Trust bill which proposes to exclude from the mails all letters, postal cards, circulars, checks, drafts and bills issued to or intended for persons, firms, associations or corporations engaged in the following nefarious efforts:

"To abolish, abridge or in any wise affect open an ree competition in trade or exclude rivalry between the parties thereto or to abridge competition between others thereto or thomselves and others engaged in like or other business. Second to reate or promote any restrictions in trade or commerce, or to limit or restrict production of any article or commodity of trade unduly to affect the market. Third, to affect the wages of employees of hemselves or others, or diminish the opportunities of wage earners by contracting production, abridgng competition or otherwise, or to create monopo-

Under the terms of this measure, two Nashville grocers who had been cutting prices on soap and salt couldn't agree to go back to the old rates without losing the use of the Post Office. No business could be enlarged by the purchase of another estab lishment on the same line, for so to do would be to abridge competition. Every once in a while we learn of attempts on the part of Southern planters and farmers to restrict the acreage of cotton or to hold that more mail matter, not even the speeches of

restricters. To affect the wages of employees by putting those wages up as a result of the removal of costly competition, would also be punished by deprivation of postal facilities; also, like other offences under the Gaines act, by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and imprisonment for not more than a year for each offence. The Hon. JOHN WESLEY GAINES seems severe, but it will not do to be deceived by appearances. The leading exponent of free silver in his district wishes to be known as the leading exponent of Trust-smashing in his district. A bill against Trusts doesn't injure them and may be supposed to help Mr. GAINES. This is the essential philosophy of all the absurd bills against Trusts that have been or will be offered. The Member of Congress must show that he looks with horror upon everything that it is fashionable for a politician to look upon with horror.

# The Brooklyn's Loop.

In the report of the conference hald last week between President McKINLEY and eight ship-captains of the Santiago fleet there was the the surprising statement that Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn gave himself out as the author of the memorable loop which the Brooklyn made during the action, and that it was done in order to prevent one of the Spanish ships from getting between her and the rest of the American fleet. It was a statement peculiarly welcome to the Schley newspapers. They try to make of it evidence that the case against SCHLEY, of which this loop, at the worst, was of minor importance compared to other features, must fail in every point, since the loop was chargeable to another. They call it SCHLEY'S 'vindication," seeking to fool the public stands for all of which SCHLEY is accused.

with the pretence that the loop in question Of the precise state of mind in which Capt. Cook made this declaration, assuming that he actually made it, and why he made it, we have no knowledge. But these facts are pertinent:

This particular manœuvre has been adopted as his own by SCHLEY in his selfdefending letter to the Senate, dated February 18, 1899. He even called it "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat." It having been attributed to him by the Secretary of the Navy, he accepted it as his and praised it as the pivot of the victory which he claimed. SCHLEY also gave his reasons for the loop, which, it is needless to say, have no likeness to Capt. Cook's.

In McClure's Magazine for September 1898, the Associated Press correspondent on board the Brooklyn says of this turn: "Commodore SCHLEY said to Capt. Cook: 'Put your helm hard aport!' " This observer's understanding was that it was done to save the Brooklyn from being rammed.

Lieutenant - Commander Hopgson, the Brooklyn's navigator, regarded Schley as responsible for the order, for it was to his protest against it, because of the danger it meant to the Texas, Schley justifying it in reply by saying that they were too near the enemy already, and judges, and who were generally re- agreeable to the common convictions of all that the Texas might look out for herself.

This is reported in an official communication from Hodoson to Capt, Chadwick of the New York, which is now on file in the Navy Department. Again, when the published account of the conversation between SCHLEY and Hopgson showed that SCHLEYthad been guilty of falsehood to the Senate SCHLEY sought a denial of it from Hodgson, not from Cook.

Finally, in the Appendix to the Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898 is Capt. Cook's original report of the affair:

"The port battery was first engaged as we sto with port helm to head off the leading ship, and giv-ing them a raking fire at about 1,500 yards' range. The enemy turned to the westward, to close in to the land. We then wore around to starboard, bringing the starboard battery into action." According to this, the course of the

enemy was made to the westward before the Brooklyn's turn. There is here no suggestion of danger lest a Spaniard should get between the Brooklyn and her sisters. In the whole of the report moreover, Capt. Cook speaks of himself as giving but one order, but once, and this was not the time.

But if the order in question first came from Capt. Cook, who next steadled the Brooklyn's helm, so that, after turning, she stood of to the southward, causing this man in the fleet to curse her for a coward and that one to report to his superior officer that she had retired from action? As we have said before, this loop of the

Brooklyn is merely a minor feature of the case against SCHLEY; but it is sufficiently important to be studied in all the light that can be brought to bear upou it.

On the issue between the electricitymakers on the American side of the Niagara Falls and those on the Canadian side as to whether Canadian-made electricity should pay a tariff duty when imported into the United States, it would seem that by all precedent it

The engineers of the Anti-Trust Conference which is to astonish Chicago next month can't how extensively and how heartily the wait. They are already talking to the country. The chairman of the Executive Committee cries for Government ownership of railroa's, and rejoices to think that the country will look to "the political economists and statesmen of the conference rather than to the politicians' for the magic word at which the door of the dungeons will be opened and the suffering people escape. As some of the greatest geese in the United States are among the political economists and statesmen in question, the expectation of the country may be smaller than the chairman supposes it to be.

The Hon. POTATO PINGREB shows his animosity against the Republicans of Michigan by denying the report that he would leave the Republican party and work for the election of a Democratio Legislature. He professes that there are too many Republican millionaires, and yet he refuses to lessen the number by going over to the Democrats or the Populists. where he belongs. He has shrewdness enough to see that among the Populists he would cause no especial excitement, whereas as a nomina Republican, he is absurd enough to draw a

Lieut. GILLMORE, captured by AGUINALpo's men last year, has been rescued. Although he will never forget the agitators in this country, who have kept the Aguinaldo insurrection going for months beyond its natural life, he may still consider himself EDWARD ATKINSON and his friends cost Lieut. GILLMORE and his associates in misfortune some months of precious liberty. They cost many more Americans their lives.

The Hon, BATH HOUSE JOHN is a broad. great man, of whom Chicago is justly proud. He is or has been a banker, a promoter, a capitalist, a saloon keeper, an Alderman, a Councilman, an orator, a thinker, a polit of manager, a glass of fashion. Continuing his fullorbed activity, he now invites applause as a poet. He has copyrighted a song called "Dear Midnight of Love." He describes it as "a and other products for higher prices. No hummer." So is the Hon, Bath House John.

> Give honor unto the Hon. JOSEPH L. MYERS, State Senator from the Coshocton district of Ohio. To show his seorn of corporations, he walked from his house to Columbus, a round hundred miles, letting farmers supply his commissariat on the way. We don't know whether he gets an allowance for mileage or not. In any case, he has shown a high Roman temper, and ought to be the next Democratic candidate for Governor. Some of the envious foes of greatness have asserted that Col. BRYAN travels on free passes. He may do so and be not only forgiven but applauded. What better means is there of ruining the monopolists than to diminish their receipts?

# The Woes of Car Travel.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the editorial page of yesterday's SUN I struck something that I have been looking for a long time—"The Car Ventilation Question." Mr. Morris seems to think the steam railways are all right but I should like to have him name one that is. None of the roads pays enough attention to this question.

My complaint is of too much draught, too sudden

and frequent changes of temperature in the "steam cars." I am glad to have THE Sun's authority for it hat the man who wants the window closed has the "right of way" as against the one who wants it open.
I shall do more kicking than ever but after one has
travelled almost constantly on the "steam care" for
a dozen years he has become weary of the eternal a dozen years he has become weary of the eternal necessity for kirking.

Here in New England is the great "Consolidated" railway. From top to bottom the officials of that road think they have the finest thing on earth. I think they have the worst heated and ventilated care in the country. If one trainman is asked to close a ventilator the chances are he will close all of them and turn on all the steam. If told that the car is too warm he will turn off the steam and open all the ventilators—and so on.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 4.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN of the 3d inst. I saw a story to the effect that a permit had been issued by the President of the Park Commissioners to Miss Florence E. Woods to run an automobile in Central Park. Is there not an ordinance torbidding minors driving in New York city? If so, is the permit to Miss Woods valid?

AMERICAN. The rules of the road forbid any person under 16 years of age from driving any vehicle used for pelled by any human or mechanical power. trame in the parks is under the control of the commissioners. Miss Woods's permit is valid.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the imortals of the South may be named B. Goode of Savannah, The Mann of Tatnall county, C. Saw of Laff, A. Guy of Bainbridge and Ivy Moss, advertised as "the hottest wiggler" of them all at a local resort.

What's the Harm in a Pleasant Word? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is a New Year's toast to Chauncey M. Depew which I trust you will publish

Here's to the man who loves his God,

The man of years, with snowy locks
Still wet with summer's dew—
Here's to the honorable man of wit,
Chauncey M. Depew,
Columbia, S. C., Jan. 2.
J. Gordon Coogler.

gnorance of War of British Army Officers. From the Mobile Daily Register. The British officers do not seem to understand enough of the art of war. It is to be doubted if bar rack life in England and the colonies is conducive to the acquirement of the art. From what we have read of it, we should think that in military circles the officers regard military exercise somewhat of a bore, and the army a profession rather than a trade Social life, or how to make the service endurable, is him, not to Cook, that Hodoson delivered the main thing. Dress parades now and then, a tour of duty at Aldershot, some meals taken in barracks, pool at club, a run down to London for the opera or the music hall, or a visit to a friend's country place-so pass the hours for the you nger gentry who have found place as officers of her Majesty's military establishment

## IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The two great points of interest in South Africa now are Colesberg and Colenso. The fighting round the first named continues without intermission on what appear to be pretty equal conditions, both sides having received reënforcements. A Cape Town despatch states that Colesberg itself has been entered by Gen. French's troops, but the Boers seem to be in full possession of the junction and the railway to Norval's Pont and also of the highway to the same place. In the intervening distance between Colesberg and Norval's Pont the country offers many defensible positions, so that the occupation of the open town is not a matter of great military importance in itself. The critical moment will come when the British try to

cross the Orange River. The reoccupation of Dordrecht by the Boers calls for Gen. Gatacre's attention in that direction, and for the present will prevent a movement in force on Stormberg.

On the west side there is nothing of importance reported. The Mafeking despatch is simply a confirmation of the Pretoria official report of the sortle by the British already published. Some hope, however, seems to be entertained that a Rhodesian force under Col. Plummer, which is said to have reached Mochudi on the 1st, may be able to relieve Mafeking: but it has still 150 miles to traverse before reaching there and the country is destitute of supplies. Although there is nothing definite from the Tugela, it is believed that Gen. Buller has already begun his attack, and further news is awaited with much anxiety. As the Tugela was reported to have fallen, the conditions seemed favorable for an early attempt to open the way to Ladysmith.

Among the direct results already following the wonderful showing made by the Boars in their fighting with the British regulars, is the formation of rifle clubs all over France to which the Government is being asked to give ass stance. A movement has been started for a general arming and training of the entire male population after the Boer model, and a reorganization of the military forces of the country on something like the same basis as those of Switzerland is spoken of. In Russia the military authorities are following all the phases of the campaign with deep interest, many of the leading Generals being in favor of the organization of a part of the Russian army as mounted infantry Gen. Gourkho showed its advantage in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, part of the force with which he made his celebrated raid across the Balkans by the Hain Boghaz Pass and round by Schipka soon after the passage of the Danube, having been composed of mounted infantry. There is no other country in so good a position as Russia to carry such a proposition into effect, the reserve of horses being practically unlimited. The German staff is also giving attention to the same subject, but there, as in France, the chief obstacle is the relatively restricted number of horses that could be relied on in case of war and the costliness of maintaining a large mounted force in time of peace. The immense value, however, of well-trained and well-armed mounted levies has been so clearly demonstrated, and in the most practical manner—on the battlefield, that we may expect to see large bodies of them, in addition to ordinary cavalry. soon added to every European army.

## DIPLOMAT'S DOGS EXEMPT. They Can Neither Be Taxed Nor Muzzled in

the District o !Columbia. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-Washington's mad dog scare has brough 'out the fact that the members of the diplomatic corps are not amenable to the regulations requiring that all dogs running at large be muzzled and that a tax of \$2 must be paid on every dog. Since the Agricultural Department declared that rables was prevalent in the District of Columbia and the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virgina, which was followed by the muzzling regulation it has developed that the Federal and local authorities concede that dogs belonging to foreign embassies and legations may run at large without muzzles, although the dog of an American citizen, Prestdent McKinley's, for example, must be muzzled and licensed. The District authorities have therefore requested the Ambassadors, Ministers and attaches of the foreign estab lishments to cooperate with them in preventing the spread of rables by muzzling their pet ing the spread of rables by muzzling their pet canines. Every dog not wearing the metal tag which shows that his owner paid the required tax, is liable to be impounded. To overcome the possibility of any diplomatic incident through the arrest of a diplomatic diplomatic incident through the arrest of a diplomatic diplomatic incident through the arrest of a diplomatic diplo canines. Every dog not wearing the metal tag nleasy, showed symptoms of rables and were

# JEWELRY MEN PROTEST.

Manufacturers of New England Want the French Reciprocity Treaty Changed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6.-The manufactur ing jewellers of this city the Attleboros and all New England are to use every means of defeating the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between this country and France. Their tariff committee on Thursday addressed a letter to Senators Aldrich and Lodge and Congressmen Bull and Lovering saying:

"The Jewelry Tariff Committee of the Attleboros, Mass., and Providence, R. I., met last night at the Company C Association Rooms in Attleboro and after discussing the question o the reciprocity treaty between the United States and France, signed last summer, unanimously voted that our secretary be instructed to address a letter to yourself and your associates, asking that you do all in your power to ares, asking that you do all in your power to prevent the ratification of the above mentioned treaty so far as it relates to lowering the pres-ent import duties on jewelry, for the purpose of protecting the jewelry industry of New England

England.
"The jewellers of New England, after years of depression, are entering on a season of prosperity made possible by the Dingley Tarly law; for this reason the jewellers are united in their opposition to the proposed treaty as being detrimental to their interests. The Jewelry Tariff Committee having the matter in charge is the same body which was created when the new Dingley Tariff law was framed and the hearing given to this committee by the honorable Committee of Ways and Means, the records of which are on file with the clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, is evidence that the present duties are no more than adequate to protect our labor or our product.
"Therefore, in behalf of the jewellers of New England, we appeal to you and your associates to maintain the present tariff on jewelry as necessary to the future welfare of the people engaged in this industry. We also request you to keep us posted as to what is going on in connection with this tariff move."

The letter is signed by Henry G. Thresher, William R. Dutemple, Everett S. Horton, Harry P. Kent, Albert A. Bushee and Frank W. Weaver. England. 
"The jewellers of New England, after years of

# Absence Explained.

From Fliegend Blaetter. "How does it happen, doctor, that we never see you any more with your old flame, the rich banker's daughter?"
"She is married."
"Oh, married! To whom?"
"To me."

From the Youth's Companion. Sadie was 11 and Alice was 7. At lunch Sadie said: "I wonder what part of an animal a chop is. Is it a leg?" "Of course not," returned Sadie. "It's the jaw bone. Haven't you ever heard of animals licking their chops?"

# FROM PAR-OFF GUAM.

Gov. Leary Reports the Death of Three

Marines-Thanksgiving Celebrated. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-Capt. Leary, Governor of Guam, reports to the Navy Department the death of Privates D. O'Roukre, Paul Schoemig and William P. Brown of the Guam Marine Battalion, and that they were buried with military honors. There are other cases of sickness, but every possible care and attention is given them and all precautions are being taken to improve the sanitary condition of the station as far as present means and facilities permit, but a suitable water supply system is necessary in order that the ground cisterns and wells may be closed and sealed, as they are contaminated by absorption of drainage impurities. The evaporating plant at the station is nearing completion, and the sewage system from the Government houses to the ocean will be finished in a short time. The survey of the harbor of San Luis d'Apra is nearly completed, and will soon be forwarded to the De-

pleted, and will soon be forwarded to the Department, with such pertinent information and suggestions as may be considered desirable and appropriate.

"After issuing my proclamation setting aside Thanksgiving Day, according to our national custom," says Capt. Leary, "the native priest at Agana informed me that he would on that day celebrate a special Thanksgiving service, a solemn Te Deum," in which our station band will participate, furnishing the musical portion of the service, which will be a great treat for the natives, as they have never enjoyed such a privilege.

of the service, which will be a great treat for the natives, as they have never enjoyed such a privilege.

"The high esteem in which Padre José Palomo, the native priest, is held by every one in the island seems to be justly merited by him, as he has on all occasions shown himself to be a man of extraordinary moral qualities. a kind, gentle and considerate preceptor, a model man and a true Christian, and it is a pleasure to state that in my various local duties and decrees as Governor he has promptly and energetically endorsed the Government's action, thereby strengthening our influence with the people for good.

"A report of the medical department's services among the inhabitants of Guam has been submitted by Surgeon Philip Leech, U. S. N., and is herewith enclosed, showing the excellent work that is being accomplished by our small corps of medical officers, who have worked with tire ess zeal and energy and are deserving of the highest praise, and I hope their worthy efforts will receive the Department's greatest encouragement."

Surgeon Leech in his report says: "Assistant Surgeon Leech in his report says: "Assistant Surgeon Stone, who, in addition to his duries on the Brutus and as quarantine officer, has attended the villages of Piti, Sumay and Agat, persuaded the people of Agat, the largest village, to establish a hospital of the beds. So striking have been the results that the authorities of the village are now building and have nearly finished an additional hospital for twenty beds. The people appear to be grateful for what is being gratuitously done for them and seem to appreciate the importance of cooperating with us, not only in our medical work, as shown by their building hospituls at Agat, but in our efforts to make sanitary improvements."

# OPEN THE HEMP PORTS.

#### Importers Urge It and Manufacturers of Binding Twine Oppose It. Washington, Jan. 6 .- The question of open-

ing the Philippine hemp ports was again under discussion to day at the White House. The hemp importers contend that the manufacturers of binding twine have cornered the hemp market and that the only relief can come from the opening of the hemp ports of the Philippines. The firms interested on this side of the controversy are Warner, Barnes & Co. and Flint, Eddy & Co. In letters filed with the Secretary of War they say that the farmers of the West will be the principal sufferers by reason of the corner in hemp, and that unless the ports are opened very quickly, by Feb. 1 at the latest, the price of binding twine will be enormously high. The Secretary of Agriculture has been impressed with this representation and has repeatedly urged upon the President the nas repeatedly urged upon the President the necessity for opening the ports at once. Secretary Root finally cabled Gen. Otis about the matter and Gen. Otis promised to have certain ports opened by Jan. 1. No report has been received from Gen. Otis announcing the opening of any ports, and the Secretary of War again cabled him, urging the opening of southern ports in addition to those in northern

ing of any ports, and the Secretary of War again asbled him, uraing the opening of southern ports in addition to those in northern Luzon.

The opponents of the opening of the ports are said to be the McCormick Harvesting Company, the Plymouth Corlage Company of Eoston, and other binding twine manufacturers. When the Department closed the ports last summer letters were received by the Secretary of War from B. Preston Clark, Eastern agent of the McCormack Harvesting Company, and C. F. Holmes, treasurer of the Plymouth Cordage Company, approving the action of the Secretary in closing the ports, on the ground that by opening them the Insurgents would be able to secure arms and supplies. Recently the War Department has received other letters from the opponents of the opening of the ports, saying that such act on cannot cause a reduction in the price of hemp or in the price of binding twine to the farmers until too late to be of

ponents of the opening of the ports, saying that such act on cannot cause a reduction in the price of binding twine to the farmers until too late to be oft benefit during the approaching harvesting season. They assert that even though the ports are opened by Feb. I it will take considable time to get the hemp from the interior to the ports and thence to the United States, and that it will be as late as May or June before any sufficent quantity of hemp will reach the United States.

In reply to this, the importing firms represent that they already have the hemp in large quantities at certain ports, and that they need protection only to get the hemp loaded in their vessels and sent from the islands. They admit that, unless the ports where the hemp is held are opened within the next few days, it will have little or no effect on the price of binding twine for use by the farmers this coming season. They insist that many of the manufacturers of binding twine are closely allied with the London firm of Smith, Bell & Co., European importers of Manila hemp, and desire to force American importers to purchase from Europe.

A special effort has been made to interest the Western Congressmen in the reported corner of hemp, and have them use their influence in urging the immediate opening of Philippine ports. Representatives Long and Reeder of Kansas called on the President this morning and again brought to his attention the hemp situation. They were assured that the Secretary of War had already taken prompt action to secure the opening of the hemp ports.

## ISTHMIAN COMMISSION SAILS. To Report on All Feasible Routes for as

bers of the Isthmian Canal Commission sailed

### Interocean Ship Canal. Rear Admiral Walker and the other mem

from this port yesterday, for Greytown, on the Atlas Line steamer Alene, which left her pier at the foot of West Twenty-fifth street at noon The other Commissioners are: Samuel Pasco of Florida; Alfred Noble of Chicago; George S. Merrison, of New York: Brig.-Gen. Hains, U. S. A.; Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University; Col. Oswald H. Ernet, U. S. A.; Prof. Lewis M. Haupt of Philadelphia, and Prof. Emory R. Johnson of the University of Pennsylvania. The commission was organized at the close of the last Congress and its object is to make comprehensive observations of all the possible routes for a ship waterway from is to make comprehensive observations of all the possible routes for a ship waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and to report to Congress upon its findings. The commission is organized into three committees, with Rear Admiral Walker as chairman, ex-officio, of each. The committee on the Nicaraguan route is Messrs. Noble, Burrand Gen. Hains; on the Panama route, Burr. Morrison and Ernst; on other possible routes besides Panama and Nicaragua, Morrison, Noble and Hains; on the industrial, commercial and military advangation. Nicaragua, Morrison, Noble and Hains; on the industrial, commercial and military advantages of the canal, Johnson, Haupt and Pasco. Each committee is expected to make a personal investigat on of the routes to which it has been assigned. No conclusions will be made by any one committee, however, until all the data now being collected by parties on the field have been submitted.

the data now being collected by parties on the field have been submitted.

Rear Admiral Walker said yesterday before he sailed:

"The route over which we are to travel on the isthmus is old stamping ground for me. I went over the whole ground two years ago. We will sail to Greytown, where we expect to arrive in two weeks. Our next move will be to inspect the route across Nicaragua and the work being done there by exploring and engineering parties. The trip across, I expect, will take about six weeks. We shall ship to Panama when we have reached the Pacific coast. Then we intend to go over the Panama route thoroughly."

It is expected that the entire work will take three or four months or longer, but the commission is to exercise all the expedition possible, in order to afford the present Congress information upon which it may take action toward the building of an interocean ship canal.

The Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- Speaker Henderson exhibited a touch of grim Scotch humor when he selected the membership of the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic. The chairman is Nehemiah D. Sperry of Connecticut, a veteran, Nehemiah D. Sperry of Connecticut, a veteran, who is one of the oldest living members of the Republican party and was Secretary of the Republican National Committee during the first Lincoln campaign forty years ago. Associated with Mr. Sperry on the committee are the Rev. Washington Gardner of Michigan, the Rev. Amos L. Allen of Maine, Tom Reed's successor, William H. Ryan of Buffalo, and two gentlemen from Kentucky.

# Bohanan of Connecticut Abandons 16 to \$ Favors a New Coin.

WANTS A "DUPLKI DULLAR,"

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 6.-Ex-Mayor William J. H. Bohanan to-day gave out a statement of his views on the financial question which is of interest in view of the part taken by Mr. Bohanan in Connecticut politics since 1896. He was one of the few original 16 to 1 men in Connecticut and has been a most enthusiastic supporter of that policy. When the split occured in the Democratic party in 1898, he at once jumped into the breach and with Troups of New Haven, was ooked spon as one of the State leaders. He has abandoned free silver and has come out for what he calls a "duplex dollar," that is, a dollar made of both gold and silver. He is convinced that neither a single silver nor a singie gold standard is what is needed, nor does he favor the principals of bimetalism as gener-

Mr. Bohanan believes his dollar would he more convenient in size than either gold or more convenient in size than either sold or silver cein. It would be exactly equal in value to the gold standard. The 18 to 1 nexion which Mr. Bohanan has frequently propounded with eloquence, is thrown over entirely, and it is designed that the ratio between two values cannot be fixed by law. Mr. B. hanan says:

"To conform to the doctrine of the bimetallists, the doilar should be bimetallie, not a dollar of gold or a dollar of silver, but a doilar of gold and silver. In my opinion the soundest body of teaching concerning monetery matters is that embraced in the writings of the bimetallists. According to the requirements of this teaching a dollar, to be acceptable as the standard of value and the best means of coing the dollar's work, must fill more completely and more exactly than any other dollar, certain conditions. As prominent among these we may say it should be the most just and the most stable in value, it should be a dollar exactly equal in value to the present gold standard dollar, presenting neither difficulty nor danger in the transaction from the single to the bimetallic standard.

"The advocates of free silver declare that there is appreximately sixteen times as much silver available for money purposes as there is gold, while the advocates of the world would be worth only about fifty cents. Let us assume both of these contentions as settled. In determining our bimetallic dollar we have then available for the monetary use approximately 16 times as much silver as gold, while the unit of silver. Our standard bimetallic dollar must contain 18 times as much silver as it does gold with each grain of gold with exhe grain of gold worth 32 times as gold with each grain of gold with exhe grain of gold and 270.2 grains of the whole must be exactly equal to the value of the present gold dollar. Since the present gold the money demand its conact silver coin. It would be exactly equal in value to the gold standard. The 18 to 1 netion which Mr.

#### NOBODY CAN UNDERSTAND IT. The Mysterious Disappearance of the Phile adelphia Democrate.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6 .- In the Presidential election of 1892 the Democratic vote of the city of Phila lelphia was 85,000. In 1898, is was, under most adverse circumstances, 63,000 for Bryan, but in 1898, with reviving prospects, it fell to 42,000 on the Governorship and at the recent election to 30,000 on Supreme Court Judge in a total of 150,000. As the population of Philadelphia is now 1,500,000 and steadily ncreasing, as there are no restrictions on suffrage and no visible reason for the vanishing vote of the Philadelphia Democrats.a special political committee of inquiry has been appointed by the State Committee to solve, if possible, the cause of the trouble and, so to speak, to locate the political leak. The committee was in continuous session on Thursday and has adjourned until next Thursday at 11 o'clock. The chairman announced that it was the hope of the committee that any individual who thinks he can furnish a solution of the problem should come forward next Thursday, Seventeen witnesses have thus far been examined without successful results. The substance of the testimony was to the effect that thousands of men who formerly voted the Democratic ficket "had no confidence in the party management" and either remained away from the polls on elec-tion day or voted against the Democratic can-d dates for office.

either remained away from the poils on election day or voted against the Democratic candidates for office.

The disappearance of the Philadelphia Democrats is hard to account for. In the State at large the Democrats have retained their political following fairly well, polling outside of Philadelphia for the candidate for State Treasurer in November 282,000 votes—the same as their candidate for the like office in the year preceding the Presidential election of 1895 polled in the whole State, Philadelphia included. They have retained a fair share of their representation in the Harrisburg Legislature, having now eighty-four members in that body on joint ballot, and in the Congressional contests of 1888 they elected ten Representatives against three only in the Fifty-fith Congress. The disappearance, therefore, of Democratic voters is not uniform throughout Pennsylvania, but is peculiar to Philadelphia.

It cannot be explained by the Indifference of Philadelphia Democrats to State contests, for in the municipal elections, held in February, the decline was just as marked. In the Mayoralty election of 1895 the Democratic voter was 76,000. In February last the Democratic vote for Mayor was 23,000 only, and so discouraging are the prospects of local Democrate that some of them are entirely indifferent to the outcome of next month's fight, proposing to make nominations only for auch offices as are to be filled by the minority party. The plan of inquiring into the cause of the Democratic decline by a committee, so far from being an element of encouragement and a pressage of future improvement in organization, is bitterly opposed by some Democrats. The Times, in commenting on the meetings of the committee, declares that, "in view of the present condition of the Democratic party, to make a formal inquiry into the causes of its reduced vote" is farcical. Meanwhile, the war between the two opposite factions of the disappearing Democracy of Philadelphia has increased in bitter-

### TO REGULATE 'VARSITY DEGREES. Presidents of Great American Institutions Asked to a Conference.

The Presidents of Harvard, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, the University of Chicago and the University of California have issued an invitation to the Presidents of other institutions to a conference to be held in Washington in February for the consideration of problems connected with university graduate work. The invitation reads in part:

"We beg to suggest that the time has come when the leading American universities may properly consider the means of representing to foreign universities the importance of revising their regulations governing the admission of American students to the examinations for the higher degrees. This invitation is prompted by a desire to secure in foreign universities, where it is not already given, such credit as is legitimately due to the advanced work done in our own universities of high standing, and to protect the dignity of our Doctors' degrees. It seems to us, for instance, that European universities should be discouraged from conferring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on American students who are not prepared to take the degree from our own best universities, and from granting degrees to Americans on lower terms than to their native students.

"There is reason to believe that among other things the deliberations of such a conference as has been proposed will (1) result in a greater uniformity of the conditions under which students may become candidates for higher degrees in different American universities, thereby solving the question of migration, which has become an important is sug with the Federa-"We beg to suggest that the time has come

grees in different American universities, there-by solving the question of migration, which has become an important is see with the Federa-tion of Graduate Clubs; (2) raise the opinion entertained abroad of our own Doctor's degree; (3) raise the standard of our own weaker insti-tutions."

(3) raise the standard of our own weaker institutions."

The invitation has been extended to the following universities: Yale, California, Chicago,
Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Princeton,
Leland Stanford, Junior, and Wisconia. The
United States Commissioner of Education has
been invited to take part in the conference,
and the Federation of Graduate Clubs has been
asked to send a delegate.

## Quarantine Regulations Extended to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 .- An executive order ssued by President McKinley, extending the Marine Hospital quarantine regulations over the islands of the Philippine group, has been promulgated by the War Department. The promulgated by the War Department. The chief quarantine officer for the islands is to be stationed at Maniia, and not exceeding \$30.0.000 per year, to be paid from the receipts of the islands, is to be expended by him for quarantine purposes. All vossels leaving Philippine ports for the United States are required to take out bills of health showing compliance with the Marine Hospital regulations, the collectors of customs to act at those ports where it is interested.